to transpire in the evening. But as the cancus was of the dark lantern order, and your correspondent not understanding the signs and passwords, he could not be admitted to this secret council. He will here take occasion to say, that he very much regrets that he had not the privilege of being pres-ent on that occasion, as the great Democratic party of Blinois were thus deprived of much useful advice which he might have given them; and the read-ers of Tris Trimene will have to remain in ignorance of the doings of that august body.

A very brief account of the meeting shall suffice.

Good judges say that there were four hundred per-sons present, a large proportion of whom were Republicans that curiosity had attracted. The meeting was organized in the usual way, by ent of President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries. On motion, it was

Respect. That a Committee of seven be appointed by the

Rapicel. That a Committee of seven be appointed by the

Cash to prepare and report resolutions expressive of the sense of
the massing on the subject for the consideration of which it was

The Chair accordingly appointed the Committee. The resolutions which they "prepared and re-ported," it is understood, are the same which were submitted in the caucus of which I have spoken. They are appended below, and if the readers of THE TRIBUNE cau see anything in them which is calculated to alarm Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet,

principles of popular sovereignty as declared consider that the fore affective of That the illinois Democracy consider that the fore of Reofered. That the illinois Democracy consider that the fore going principles have ever constituted a vital and essential portion of the acknowledged political creed of the Democratic party of the United States; that they combated for and triumplied with them in the last Presidential election; that they stand pledged to maintain them before the country, and that they cannot and with the country of the property of the p

manufacture to be seen and the process of Illinois fully indorse the positions taken by the Hon. Stephen A. Doughas, our distinguished Senator, in the present debates in the Senate of the United States, in support and vindication of the foregoing principles and promitions; that they approve the course, and are proud of the ability with which he has austined himself as a militual exponent of the principles of the National Democracy.

The above readingtons were advocated by three or

The above resolutions were advocated by three or four individuals, but the speeches of all lacked pith and point. The meeting itself may be set down as a failure. It was one of the most spiritless affairs which I have witnessed for a long time. The De mocracy made great efforts to muster their strong est men for the occasion from all parts of the State. But none of the speakers appointed seemed to feel any enthusiasm. If they did, they certainly failed to awaken any in their hearers. Douglas may well ery, "Save me from my friends!" There were no spontaneous outbursts of applause, rising and swelling like the tempest. At the close of the meeting some one called out "Three cheers for Douglas!" and most faint and feeble was the response.

It is of no consequence to mention the names of any who figured in the meeting. Most of them are party hacks, whose highest ambition is to control the polities of their own particular neighborhoods, in return for which they hope to get a little taste of government pap in some shape or other. They are not known outside of Illinois, and some of them scarcely outside of their own townships. To be sure, two or three of the speakers were ex-Members of Congress, one of whom is extremely anxious to serve the State again in the same capacity: but he is remembered as the only Northern man (except Douglas) who voted against the Wilmot Proviso; and I greatly mistake the character of the people of this Congressional District if they will trust any one whose antecedents and instincts are

not sathe side of Freedom.

I have thus attempted to give you a faithful record of the meeting, which was heralded with such a flourish of trumpets, and which will be reported by the papers in the interest of Douglas as reflecting the feelings of the Democratic party of this State, but, taking this meeting as a political barometer, we should say that there is a strong Bu-

chanan element pervading the atmosphere.

While the Democratic party of this State is being rent by the "existing phase of Kansas affairs," Republicans still stand upon their old platform, an are not to be caught by any specious bait.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER XII.

"Thirty-one independent States, enjoying a thou

"sand advantages, are mutually engaged in a free "trade with each other. That is the free trade we Such, Mr. President, was the most accurate view of the great and pressing "want" of your coun trymen, presented by yourself, but a few years since. Seeing most clearly, as you then did, the enormous amount of taxes paid by our farmers in the form of transportation, commissions and other charges-the necessary consequence of dependence upon distant markets-it was to you most obvious that what they really needed was commerce among the States-commerce within the States-commerce in towns and villages-that commerce which, in other countries, enables men to exchange with each other ideas, services and products with little charge for intermediate agency, and thus to emancipate themselves almost entirely from the grinding taxes of trade and transportation.

What, however, is it, that has given to those thirty-one States the power to maintain any commerce what.

What, however, is it, that has given to those thirtyone States the power to maintain any commerce whatseever? Is it not, Mr. President, a consequence of
diversity in their modes of employment, resulting from
the fact that, while one portion of the country is
fitted for raising cotton or sugar, others are better suited to raising wheat, rice, corn, barley or
grass—that while the soil of one is underlaid with
coal, that of others is underlaid with lead,
or copper, marl or lune? That such is the case
is beyond all doubt. That without difference there
can be no commerce, is shown by the facts, that the
cotton planter of Carolina maintains no commerce with
his fellow planter of Georgia, and that the farmer of
Illinois makes no exchanges with his fellow farmer of
Indiana.

What, however, is the actual amount of commerce
among the States? How much does Kentucky exchange with Missour!? What is the annual value of
the commerce of Ohio with Indiana—of Virginia with
Kentucky? Scarcely more, as I imagine, than that
of a single day's labor of their respective populations;
and, perhaps, not even half so much. Why, Mr.
President, is this the case? I sit not a necessary consequence of the absence of that diversity of employments within the States—which we see, everywhere, to
be so indispensable to the maintenance of commerce?

Assuredly it is. Ohio and Indiana have little more

sequence of the absence of that diversity of employments within the States, which we see, everywhere, to be so indispensable to the maintenance of commerce? Assuredly it is. Ohio and Indiana have little more than one pursuit—that of scratching out the soil, and exporting it in the shape of food. Virginia and Kenzucky have the same pursuits—selling their soil in the forms of tobacco and of core. Carolina and Alabama have the same pursuits and so it is throughout by fartheliager portion of the Union—millions of people being employed in one part of it in robbing the earth of the constituents of cotton, while in others, other millions are employed in plundering the great treasury of nature of the constituents of wheat and rice, corn and tobacco, and thus destroying for themselves and their successors the power to maintain commerce.

The commerce of State with State is thus, Mr. President, but small: and the reason why it is so is that the commerce of man with his fellow man, within the States, as a general rule, is so exceedingly diminutive. Were the people of Illinois enabled to develop their almost boundless deposits of coal and iron ore, and thus to call to their aid the wonderful power of steam, the internal commerce of the State would grow rapidly, making a market at home for the food produced, and evabling its producer to become a large consumer of cotton. Cotton mills then growing up, bales of cotton wool would travel up the Mississippi, to be given in exchange for the iron required for the roads of Arkansas and Alabama, and for the machinery demanded for the construction of cotton and sugar mills in Texas and Louisinna.

That, Mr. President, as you so well have said, is the sort of free trade that we really require. It grew

That, Mr. President, as you so well have said, is the sort of free trade that we really require. It grew with great rapidity in the period ending in 1816—that period in which the domestic market absorbed so large a proportion of cotton that was produced. It died eway, in the years that followed, from 1817 to 1821.

when mills and furnaces were closed, and mechanics were, everywhere throughout the country, suffering for want of food. It grew again, in the period from want of food. It grew again, in the period from 21 to 1834, when the product of iron rose to 200,00 ms, and thus enabled the farmers of the country to 1821 to 1834, when the tions, and thus enabled the farmers of the country to double their demand for the products of the plantation. It declined from 183 to 1842—the pened during which the domestic production of iron and the domestic consumption of cotton remained almost unchanged in quantity, notwithstanding an addition of 25 per cent to our population. It grew again, from 1812 to 1818—the domestic production of iron having in that brief period almost quadrupled, while the domestic demand for cotton doubled. It has now declined—the production of iron being less than it was five years since, and the demand for cotton being, at this moment, not greater probably than it was in 1842, when our numbers were little more than haif as great as they are at the present hour.

hey are at the present hour.

We have now, probably, thirty millions of people, sceupying the thirty-one States, of which, Mr. President, you spoke; and yet among them all there is at the present time almost literally no commerce. The planter stores his cotton, waiting for better press. For the same reason the farmer houses his wheat and his com. Neither of them, therefore, is able to pur-For the same reason the farmer houses his wheat and his corn. Neither of them, therefore, is able to purchase cloth or iron. The iron master, as a consequence, is forced to close his furnace, and the maker of cloth closes his mill. Wages ceasing to be paid, the owner of houses receives no rent. Houses ceasing to be built, the unemployed mason and carpenter take their places by the side of the already discharged workers in wool and cotton, in coal and tiron. Consmerce thus perishes, and this it does because our rulers, Mr. President, have been led to believe that national wealth and power were to be obtained as the results of measures directly the reverse of those explainly indicated by yourself, at the opening of the Central Railroad, but as few years since. You then most clearly saw that what we needed was the establishment of that entire freedom of commerce among ourselves, that would enable each and every man to find at the instant a purchaser for all his powers of body or of mind; and that, so far as the system commonly called "Free Trade" tended to prevent the growth of that commerce, it was precisely the sort of freedom that we did nor want. A disciple in the school of Adam Smith, you could not fail to agree with him in his estimate of the vast advantage to be derived by the furner from condensing thousands of pounds of food and wool inho a piece of cloth, and thus with fam in his estimate of the vast advantage to be derived by the farmer from condensing thousands of pounds of food and wool into a piece of cloth, and thus diminishing the tax of transportation—every step in that direction tending toward diversifying employments, and thus extending domestic commerce, while results foodilisation to the commerce, while greatly facilitating intercourse with the distant nations of the world.

The greater the number of differences among me the greater the diversity of demands for their various faculties—the greater, Mr. President, is the power to faculties—the greater, Mr. President, is the power to maintain commerce among themselves. The greater the domestic commerce, the greater is always the power to maintain commerce with distant people, and the greater the tendency toward the growth of wealth and power. For proof of this, we need only look to France—that country of Europe whose policy has most consistently been directed toward the diversification of employments, and the extension of internal commerce. Seeking however, further avidence of most consistently been directed foward the diversifica-tion of employments, and the extension of internal commerce. Seeking, however, further evidence of this, you may look to Belgium, Sweden, Denmark and Northern Germany, in all of which you will find a rapid extension of intercourse with the world, as a necessary consequence of increasing power for the maintenance of that domestic commerce so well described by you, Mr. President, as the sort of "free trade" that we really need among conselves. Looking next homeward, you at among ourselves. Looking next homeward, you at once are struck with the great power of Massachusetts to maintain commerce with New-York and Pennsylvania, when compared with the commercial relations of Virginia with Kentucky, or of Carolina with Tennessee.

Look, however, where you may, you will nowher find facts more fully confirmatory of the accuracy find facts more fully confirmatory of the accuracy o your views than in the commercial history of England now the great apostle of the sort of free trade tha we do not require. A century since she was busily engaged in robbing her soil and exporting it in the form of raw materials, to be soid, and at the lowest engaged in robbing her soil, and exporting it in the form of raw materials, to be sold, and at the lowest prices, to the manufacturing communities of the Lower Rhine. The more the soil became impoverished, and the less its yield, the lower, as, Mr. President, you have seen, became the prices; and hence arose the boast among the German cities, that they bought from the Englishman the skin of the fox for a groat, and then resold him the tail for a shilling. Ridiculous as this may now seein, it is precisely what we ourselves are doing—selling flour by the tun, and then buying it back again, in the form of cloth and iron, by the pound—selling cotton by the bale, and then buying it back by the pennyweight—and exhausting the soil in the effort, in this manner, to obtain the little cloth and iron we are able manner, to obtain the little cloth and iron we are ab manner, to obtain the little cloth and iron we are able to consume. Even then, however, a change of the English system was near at hand. Efficient protection—developing the cloth and iron manufactures—soon gave the English farmer a market at home, and thus created domestic commerce, the only solid foundation for a great external one. Raw materials rese in price, while machines and cloths were cheapened; and thus was furnished the most conclusive evidence, that the nation which would advance it wently and nower must adont a policy looking to the ealth and power must adopt a policy looking to the mancipation of the farmer from the tax of trausporta-on, and to the approximation of the prices of his rude reducts and those of the finished commodities re-

products and those of the unished commodites required for his use.

Turning now homeward, Mr. President, we find abundant evidence of your perfect accuracy in looking to the extension of domestic commerce as furnishing the only sure foundation for an extended intercourse with foreign countries, and as being, therefore, the sort of free trade that we really need. From the date of the passage of the act of 1816, by which the ax was laid to the root of our then rapidly-growing manufactures, the foreign trade steadily declined, until, in 1821, the value of our imports was less than half of what it had been six years before. Thenceforward, there was little change until the highly-protective act of 1828 came fairly into operation—the average amount of our imports from 1822 to 1839 having been but \$80,000,000—and the variations having been between \$86,000,000 in one year and \$70,000,000 in another. Under that tariff, domestic commerce grew with great rapidity—enabling our people promptly to sell their labor, and then to become large customers to the people of other lands, as is shown by the following figures, representing the value of goods imported. bor, and then to become large customers to the sople of other lands, as is shown by the following gures, representing the value of goods imported.

Here, Mr. President, is a steady and regular growth the last of these years being by far the highest, an exceeding, by more than 50 per cent, the average of the eight years from 1822 to 1830. In this period no the eight years from 1822 to 1830. In this period not only did we contract no foreign debt, but we paid of the whole of that which previously had existed—the legacy of the war of independence.

The Compromise Tariff began now to exert its influence to the paid of the war of independence.

The Compromise Tariff began now to exert its influence on the societary movement—stopping the building of mills and the opening of mines, and thus lessening the power to maintain domestic commerce. How it operated on that with foreign nations, is shown in the facts, that the imports of 1837 went up to \$183,000,000, and those of 1838 down to \$113,000,000—those of 1839 up to \$162,000,000, and those of 1840 down to \$107,000,000; while those of 1842 were less than they had been ten years before. In this period, we rum in debt to foreigners to the extent of hundreds of millions, and closed with a bankruptcy so universal as to have embraced individuals, banks, towns, cities, States and the national treasury itself.

to have embraced individuals, banks, towns, cities, States, and the national treasury itself.

That instability is the essential characteristic of the system called Free Trade—that one which, as you, Mr. President, have so clearly seen, we do not wantwill be obvious on the most cursory examination of the facts presented by the two periods of that system through which we have thus far passed. From more than \$100,000,000, in 1817, our imports fell, in 1821, to \$62,000,000. In 1825 they rose to \$96,000,000, and then two years later they were but \$79,000,000. From 1829 to 1834 they grew steadily and regularly; but no sooner had protection been abandoned, than instability, with its attendant speculation, reappeared—the no sconer had protection been abandoned, than instability, with its attendant speculation, reappeared—the imports of 1836 having been greater by 45 per cent than those of 1834, and those of 1840 little more than half as great as those of 1836. Careful study of these facts, Mr. President, can scarcely fail to satisfy you that the cause of all the difficulties you have so well described is to be found in the action of the Central Government, and that it is in that direction, and not to modification of the local action, we must look for remedy.

Once again, in 1842, protection was restored; and once again do we find a steady and regular growth in

once again, in 1913, protection was resolved, and once again do we find a steady and regular growth in the power to maintain intercourse with the outer world, consequent upon the growth of domestic commerce, as is shown in the following figures:

1843-44 \$108,000 1844-45 117,000 1845-46 121,000

Here, Mr. President, we find a constant increase of power to go to foreign markets, accompanied by a constant decrease in the necessity for resorting to them—the domestic production of cotton and woolen goods having doubled in this brief period, while the domestic production of iron had more than trebled.

Ten years having elapsed since the Tariff of 1846 became fairly operative, we have now another opportunity for contrasting the operation of the free trade that we do not want, with that which we so much require. Doing so, we find the same instability by which were characterized the periods which preceded the act of 1824—that of 1828, and that of 1842—and on a larger scale. In 1849-50, our imports were \$178,000,000. In 1857, \$360,000,000—and now, they are about to fall to \$180,000,000, if not, even to a figure greatly lower. That this must be so will be obvious to these what study the history of the past few years and contrast

the hundreds of millions of debt we have created-making an annual demand for \$30,000,000 for the payment of interest—with the entire discredit into which we have now so justly failen. That it must be so who clear to these who look to the facts, that, prior to we have now so justly failen. That it must be so will be clear to those who look to the facts, that, prior to the opening of the Crimean war, the price of flour had falled to a lower point than had ever before been known—that since that period we have driven millions of men to the creation of farms that are now about to deluge us with food—that the number of persons engaged in any department of manufacture is less now that it was five year, since—that the power to purchase food is as stendily declining as the power to furnish it increases—and that, with favorable sea sons, its future price must certainly be lower than has ever cet been known. That it must be so will be apparent to those who look to the facts that the cothas ever get been known. I had it must be so will be apparent to those who look to the facts that the cotton crop in 1849 exceeded 2,800,000 bales; that since that time the population of the cotton-growing States has been almost a third increased; that the new lands that time the population of the cotton-growing States has been almost a third increased; that the new lands are now becoming productive; that the augmentation of the crop is likely to be as great as it was after the last bankruptcy in 1811, when the average was suddenly 40 preced increased; that it is likely soon to reach 4,000,000 bales; that the domestic market will now be 250,000 bales less than it has been in the past two years; that the foreign market will therefore be required to absorb at least a million of extra bales; that the formers of Europe will find a reduction of the quired to absorb at least a million of extra bales; that the farmers of Europe will find a reduction in their power to purchase ciothing consequent upon the reduction in the prices of our food; that the demand tends thus to decime as the supply tends to increase; and that all past expensive goes to show that after each successive crisis the permanent average of prices has fallen below that which had been fixed by its predecessor. The seasons may prove unfavorable and crops may prove small; but should Providence favor the planter with liberal returns, he is likely to be more nearly ruined than in any period he yet has seen. Such being the facts in reference to the future of our great staples, it is fair, Mr. President, to assume that the quantity of foreign meroent, to assume that the quantity of foreign mer-chandise we shall now import will scarcely go beyond, How the facts above described.

fect the currency I propose to show in another letter remaining, meanwhile Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1854. HENRY C. GARBO

The Message of the Governor of Wisconsin cor mences with a statement respecting the financial condition of the State. It appears that in every year since the State Government was organized (1849) the current expenses have been underestimated by the successive Secretaries of State, while the revenues in most instances have been overestimated. The States

expenditures having been provided for on the basis of

GOV. RANDALL'S MESSAGE.

these incorrect estimates, a deficit or floating debt has accumulated to the amount of over \$130,000. The expenses of last year, actually paid, amounted to \$442,756, but this included \$30,000 which may be set down as extraordinary, having been applied to the enlargement of the State Capitol and the completion of the buildings of two of the benevolent institutions supported by the State. The estimates for the curren ! year-deficit included-amount to \$525,824, while the receipts to be expected fall short of that sum by more than \$100,000. Yet the Governor thinks that with great economy expenses may be so regulated that it will not be necessary to increase the State tax of \$100,000. This is on the presumption that \$50,000 in bonds falling due this year can be replaced by new bonds. If, however, it shall be found the nore money is needed, the Governor goes for an increase of the tax. The assessment laws need revision. The productive School Fund now amounts to over \$3,000,000. The number of persons in the State beween four and twenty entitled to share in the distribu tion is 241,647. The number of pupils in actual at tendance the past year was 153,613; school-houses in

the State, 2.945; average monthly wages of male teachers, \$24 60; of female teachers, \$15 16; amount apportioned from the School Fund, 66 cents to each pupil. The apparent amount to be apportioned this year is \$230,000, or 95 cents to each pupil: but n view of probable delay in payments to the fund this amount can hardly be counted on. An impression prevails, which deserves the attention of the Legisla ture, that there has been a lack of proper efficiency in the Department of Public Instruction. Laws are also needed to protect the School Fund against peculation. The gradually increasing productive fund of the University amounts to \$315,953, giving an income of \$22 116. The number of students last year was 161. The new edifice now in progress will give many new facilities, and, as the productive fund increases, the institution in its means of instruction will approach more

and more to the character of a real university. The Institute for the Deaf and Dumb has fifty-seven pupils. At the last session the sum of \$15,000 was apprepriated to finish the main or center building, but appears that \$21,500 are still needed for that purpos The Institute for the Blind has twenty pupils, and ac commodations will soon be provided for many more The State Hospital for the Insane has been located near Madison, and contracts have been entered into for a building to accommodate seventy-five patients. The whole expense for completely fitting up the building will fall within \$100,000. A House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders has also been located in Wankesha County, at a very eligible point for public convenience and a plan adopted for a building to be erected in sections, each part perfect in itself, to accommodate a limited number of inmates, and capable of extension as

The State Historical Society, since its organization in January, 1854, has met with great success. It has a library of over four thousand volumes, beside as many unbound pamphlets, and a large number of files of newspapers. It has also a collection of ferty oil amtings, most of them portraits of Western pioneers. It deserves the patronage it has received, but the barrassments, it may be better to postpone for this year the publication of its annual volume, hitherto

printed at the expense of the State. The statistics collected under a law of the last ses sion-though several counties have omitted to make returns-show the rapid growth of the State in agricultural, manufacturing and mineral wealth. The State and County Agricultural Societies are working a great change in public opinion as to the importance of thorough scientific agricultural education. The Governor is in favor of seconding and imitating the petitions to Congress from the States of New-York, Ohio and Michigan for grants of land toward the es-

tablishment of adricultural colleges. The mineral interests of the State, so important to it, are recommended to particular attention with reference to certain explorations in which the State will be

The Governor gives but a sad account of the system of banking lately introduced into that State. By the intent of the law requiring a deposit of stocks, those stocks were to be a collateral security to the bill-holde in addition to the capital employed. Such was the view acted upon by the Banking Department of the State Government till quite recently. But during the past year an entire change has taken place, so that at present the stock or collaterals deposited are the only capital required, and large issues of bills have been put to circulation on this basis alone. In numerous in stances the banks thus started are located in places without population, unknown to maps or even to the people of the State, or if known inaccessible to the bill-bolders; and not unfrequently the bills appear to be signed by minors, by persons of no pecuniary respons bility, and even by names wholly fictitious. Thus bill-holders are prevented from demanding pay ment and making the protests, essential prelimina to a resort to the deposited securities which form the only fund for payment. Not only is this a most gro perversion of the banking law, but this system while it lasts is incompatible with the existence of institutions disposed to do a regular business. It is simply a question of honest or fraudulent banking, and it is for the

Legislature to say which system they will sustain. It was in the bills of those banks that the out-got Treasurer handed over to his successor, on the 31st of December last, almost the entire balance of \$124,224 then in the treasury, although the law probibits the receiving of any funds but cein in payment of State dues. It would seem that the State Treasurer had been changing off the State's specie-gader the

Amptation of the great premium which it commands-

or the currency of certain favored banks. To prevent such abuses for the future, the Govern recumends that it be made a high crime for the State Treasurer to change, loss or use in any way, directly or indirectly, the State moneys in his custody, or for the Bank Controller, or any officer of the Bank Department, to give notes to be put in circulation, except through a regular banking-house, located at some well-known business point conveniently a cessible, or to act in any way as the agent of persons designing to set up banks. The whole number of banks on the 1st of January

last was seventy-five, with an aggregate (nominal capital of \$5,940,000. To these banks had been deliv ered countersigned outstanding notes to the amount of \$3,915,188, secured by a deposit of public stocks to the amount of \$3,862,011. The increase of banking capital during the year has been \$2,650,000, and of circulating notes outstanding \$1,197,863. Of the securities deposit ed upward of two millions are in Missouri bonds, of the value of which the Governor does not entertain a high opinion. The amount of bank tax during the year was \$70,598, all of which is paid except \$979. Charges have been current during the year bribes paid by persons connected with the Milwankee

and La Crosse Railroad to Members of the Legislature of 18.6 to influence the disposition of the grants of land made by Congress to the State for railroad pur poses. Similar charges are also current in relation to the North-East Land Grant. The Governor recommends a searching investigation, and pledges his utmost assistance, regardless where the blow may fall. The Legislature ought also to require a strict con

formity on the part of the companies concerned to the conditions of the grants. They should also provide by law against the "criminal mismanagements and breaches of trust" by which stockholders in railroad companies and many of the best citizens of the State. who have incumbered their farms to aid railroad companies, have already suffered great losses, and areliable

to still greater ones.

Gambling is an increasing evil. At every session o the Legislature gamblers and blacklegs throng the seat of government, dogging the footsteps of citizens, enticing the young and confirming the evil habits of the old. These professional gamblers, armed with all the paraphernalia of their disgraceful pursuit, ought to be repressed by severe ligislation.

Other amendments are necessary in the criminal law. A greater discrimination should be allowed in the imposition of punishments, especially in the case of juvenile offenders; while means should be found to compel public officers to do their duty upon bold and wealthy criminals, who now too frequently contrive to escape punishment. Crime is on the increase to an alarming degree, and can only be suppressed by certainty of punishment.

The Commissioners to revise the laws have nearly completed their labors, and will report during the ses sion. In this connection, the Governor calls attention to the abuses and excess of special legislation.

Laws are needed to protect the swamp and other State lands from trespassers. The Governor is in favor of disposing of these lands only for actual settlement and cultivation, and in quantities not to exceed 320

acres to one person. There are great complaints of extravagance and excessive taxation by cities and incorporated villages. Their power of taxing and of incurring debt ought fo be limited. The practice of loaning county, town, village and city bonds to railroads has been carried to a very dangerous extent. The issues authorized it the last four years have reached \$11,489,000. With the amount previously issued, the aggregate would not be less than fifteen millions—an amount, says the Governor, sufficient to bankrupt the State. He recommends the repeal, where the bonds have not yet been issued, of all existing acts authorizing towns, counties and villages to loan their credit to private corporations, and that the cities be restrained also from any further loans. The Governor favors a wagon-road or railroad, or both, by the northern route from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, as the most direct and available. He urges an immediate appropriation by Congress for a wagon-road from the navigable waters of the Missouri at Fort Benton to the pavigable waters of the Columbia, fifty miles above Fort Walla-Walla, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles, for which \$200,000 would

The Message contains a distinct exposition of ground on which Wisconsin stands on the Slavery question. It concludes with some complaints—in which the Governer will hardly find much sympathy out of the State-of the speed with which judgments are obtained for debts in the United States Courts, without any regard to the course of practice in the State Courts, and without any right of appeal in cases where the amount recovered is less than \$2,000.

FROM YALE COLLEGE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

YALE COLLEGE, NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 18, 1853. The Annual Sophomore and Freshman Prize Deoates in the Society of the Brothers in Unity have taken place, and the prizes have been awarded as In the Sophomore class:

Question-"Ought we to sympathize with the English in the present rebellion in India?" Umires-Professors Dans, Porter, and Henry B. Harri-

on, esq.

First prize—Robert S. Davis of Philadelphia, Pa.
Second prize—Joseph L. Daniels of East Medway
Mass., and William C. Johnson of Smyrna, Turkey.

Mass., and wiman C. Joneson of Smyrna, Varley.

In the Preshman class:

Question—"Ought Judges to be Elected by the
People!" Umpires—The Hon. Thomas B. Osborne,
the Hon. Henry Dutton and Cyrus Northrup, esq.
First prize—James W. McLane, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Second prize—Burr G. Hosmer, Meadville, Pa.
Third prize—William Adams, New-York City.
Your.

Voir.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR. - The Eastern (Miss. Carrion states that at the recent term of the Circui-court in Jones County, three men named Lynes were dicted for larceny. In order to dispose of the prin pal witness against them, a man named Charles Lan Court in Jones County, three men named Lynes were indicted for larceny. In order to dispose of the principal witness against them, a man named Charles Landrum, the accused employed a ruffian named Hitower to murder him, agreeing to give a daughter of the elder Lynes in marriage and a considerable amount of property. On the night of the 14th ult. Hitower went to the house of his victim and shot him with a rifle, while sitting at his own fireside, surrounded by his family. Circumstances caused the guilty parties to be auspected, when they were arrested, and Hitower made a clean breast of it, telling of the agreement above stated. He and the Lyneses were all committed to juil to await the action of the Grand Jury at the next term of the Circuit Court.

VOLUNTEERS FOR UTAH .- The present condition of things in Utah is arousing the patriotism of Missouri, and in view of the probability that there will be a requisition for volunteers, companies are already forming in different parts of the State, and those who are leading these movements, we are told, are, in advance, asking to be remembered by the Governor in the event that a call is made. The South-West Democrat asking to be remembered by the Governor event that a call is made. The South-West Democrate mentions that Col. A. G. Blakey is raising a company in Benton County. There are companies also in their in incipiency in Polk, Davis, De Kaib, Putnam, Jackson, Gentry and Marson Counties—probably others. A large force can be raised in this State on very short notice—a force whose valor and efficiency will never be questioned if brought into service.

[St. Louis Democrat.]

NAVIGATION REOPENED .- Astorishing as it may NAVIGATION REDPENED.—Astorishing as it may appear, yet it is a fact that navigation has really been resumed. Two vessels arrived in this port yesterday—the schooners Harvest, Captain Hounsell, from Sheboygan, and the Alpha. Captain Guina, bound for Peterson's Pier, this side of Sheboygan, with a cargo of groceries. The schooner Harvest is taking on a load of provisions here to return to Sheboygan. There would have been no difficulty whatever to have continued the lake navigation all the season. All the harbors on this lake, we believe, are quite as accessible as in Midsummer. [Milwaukee Sentine].

The Bath Ocean asys that sixteen of the ship car-

The Bath Organ says, that sixteen of the ship car-The Bath Organ says, that sixteen of the ship carpenters of that city, under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Lowden, have taken the yard of Wm. M. Rogers & Son, and have commenced to build a brig of 275 to 300 tuns. The timber is furnished by one of the Bath merchants, the iron by another, and the workmen hope to realize enough by the sale of the vessel to pay for materials and to require the themselves for their labor.

EXCITING SCENE IN A COURT ROOM.

MAKING SAUSAGES OUT OF DOG MEAT

Dog Fat Recommended for Consumption.

For many years past bundreds of persons have es tertained an aversion to assuages in consequence of various reports being circulated that such article of food was manufactured from dogs flesh, horse flesh and even the mest of cats. Shops where sausages were yended have been avoided, and the pork-stand in corner groceries has been looked upon with distrust No assurance on the part of dealers that their sausage were made in the country could dispel the idea enter tained by purchasers that the article was made of elas than dogs' meat or horse flesh. Every now and then the reports made in the papers relative to the arrest of such and such a one charged with vending sausages made from animals other than those generally used for articles of food, have strengthened their aversion in the matter. While hundreds have entertained an aversion to the savory food, as many more have made it a staple article of diet, and once, twice or thrice every week have partaken of the nicely crisped morsels with a relish. Such have believed the statements of their greeer and pork butcher that their sausages were made in the country, and contained nothing but pork, with perhaps a scrap or so of beef. Nothing could induce them to believe that aught else but pork and beef was used, and the bow-wow of a dog or neigh of a horse in front of their doors could not affect

Yesterday afternoon Jefferson Market Police Court

their appetites.

presented a curious scene—the room being crowded eith spectators anxious to witness the disposition of two Germana who were caught in the act of cutting up the carcass of a large dog. The passage through the streets of three officers, having in custody two Ger mans who were bearing a large wash-tub filled with sperious looking meat, attracted an immense crowd. The facts attending the discovery and arrest of the parties charged with manufacturing sausages out of dogs meat are as follows: Yesterday morning a daughter of one of the Twenty-second Prec nct officers, while sitting at a rear window of her residence in Fortyeighth street, near the Eleventh avenue, was disturbed by the yelping of a dog, and upon looking out she saw a man in the opposite yard with a small ax engaged in killing a large dog. The man beat the dog upon the head with the ax ustil the animal was dead. They then hung up the carcass and took off the skin, after which they carried the body and skin to a rear room on the second floor. Here they proceeded to cut up the body and pack it away in a wash-tub, while a woman, the wife of one of the men, set about cleaning the entrails with a view of using them to stuff sausage meat in. The young woman suspecting something wrong hastened to the street, and meeting Officer John McDougal of the Twenty-second Precinct, told him of what she had seen. The officer forthwith procured the assistance of Officers Casey and Tompkins, and entered the house, where they found two men named Francis Miller and Andre Schweizer engaged in cutting up and packing away in a wash-tub the carcass of a dog, a woman, the wife of Miller, being at work cleaning a quantity of entrails. In another room in a barrel the officers found a quantity of sausages. Everything pertaining to the unfortunate canine was found in the room and placed in the tub. The parties were then arrested, and with the tub, conveyed to the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Miller, when arraigned before Justice Kelly, said: I vas sick und mein toctor dold me to get sume tog vat und dahe vor mein cough. I vouldn't kill ein tog fur \$100-if I vould you can cut my droat from ear to car. I pought a pig zome time ago und baid ten tollars und dhirty cents vor im. und as I has a large family ov childer, I make mein own sasages-I never zell em to no one. I never kill a tog pefore, und I pought dis one of Schmeizer for six skillings; he vanted a tollar and I vouldn't give it to im, De toctor dold me to dake tog vat, und I vas doo poor do puy em at de trug sthore; I pought a pound of an uld voman, Schmeizer said that he sold the dog to Miller and

engaged to kill the animal for him and help him put it

One Doctor Thom (German said that Miller came to him two years ago, suffering with consumption, and that he prescribed for him. At length he became too poor to buy medicine, and he told him to go to the drug store and get some dog fat; that Miller went to the store but could only buy two ounces, as they asked \$1 a pound for it. Subsequently he got some from an old woman. At length he got so poor that he could not buy the fat, when the doctor told him he knew not what to recommend further. The Doctor said he had not seen him before for six months, and did not know

what had become of him.

Justice Kelly decided to hold the accused to bail in the sum of \$1,000. Two of Miller's neighbors became surety. The sureties protested against the matter; they said that he only killed the dog for his fat and did not make sausages of the meat. A butcher who was in the Court-room examined the sausages and said they contained dog's blood. In the tub was a string of a dozen or more sausages (Bologna size), the haunches of the dog, spare-ribe, four-paws, hide, head with tongue hapging out, and a pitcher of fat-all of which presented a disgusting appearance. The bottom of the

tub was covered with blood. Miller it seems purchased the dog of Schweizer for six shillings, although the owner wanted \$1. For the money so paid he was also to kill the animal and assist in dressing his carcass, which work the men were busily engaged in when apprehended. The tub with its contents was sent to the Rev. Dr. Warren, Police Property Clerk, to be held as evidence against the accused. Schweizer was discharged, there being no

vidence against him. Miller is a large man, with big whiskers, and presents the appearance of suffering from pulmonary disease. Both men were smeared with blood and looked as if they had been hard at work in a slaughter-house.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sir: Your sense of justice will allow me to correct the erroneous impressions which your correspondent D. G., from Hartford, seeks to give, in his account of the late meeting held there by the Secretaries of the American Tract Socity. With the animus of D. G. I have nothing to do. He represents the meeting as one of high excitement, consisting of "about one hundred and fifty" men, all of whom "boiled over: the Anti-Tract" with long suppressed enger, and the Pro-Tract men

fitty "men, all of whom "boiled over: the Anti-Plact
"with long suppressed anger, and the Pro-Tract men
"with vexation at their roasting." He speaks of
"acid questions pitched at the Secretaries," under
which they "squirmed" and "wilted," and were
"out of temper," answering with "acidity"—that
Dr. Hawes charged them with "quibbling," "if not
lying "—and that they were "silenced "and "fairly
flaved alive," and so forth to the end.
To us the meeting seemed of a very different type.
There were not more than fifty persons present all
told, and they demeaned themselves as Christian gentlemen should. They asked fair questions, and were
fairly answered. There was no undue excitement or
anger, and no occasion for any. The Secretaries were,
and are entirely unconscious of any "flaying alive,"
and are more than ever convinced from this interview
with the good people of Hartford, that when christians
will calmly look at the question of duty, they will approve the present position of the Publishing Committee; from other than christian men they do not expect
approval.

See Fork, Jan. 21, 1858.

New York, Jan. 21, 1858. REPORTORIAL AWARD .- The United States Agricul-REPORTORIAL AWARD.—The United States Agricultural Society having offered a bronze medal to the reporter who would give the best and most graphs account of the trial of respects and mowers at Syracuse in Joly hat, there was a warm competition among the gentlemen of the press then and there in attendance. Their reports submitted to them as careful consideration, and finally were unanimous in deciding in favor of those written by Henry S. Olcott, eq., of New York. The medal was accordingly awarded, at the recent meeting of the Society in this city, to Mr. Olcott, who probably owed his success to his having received a thorough scientific agricultural education, which enabled him to describe the machines and their manner of operating with according to the society.

[Mr. Olcott was employed on the occasion in question as the reporter of True Tourness and the reports

tion as the reporter of THE TRIBERE, and the reports referred to above were those he formulaed for our CITY ITEMS.

We have used up all available English in praising the magnificent weather, and can only say that yester-day was a little finer, warmer and in every way a little the most splendid day ever experienced at this seame of the year. It was, in all respects, a giornous day

THE CHARLET CONCURT .- The smaleur charity concert gives at the Fifth avenue Baptist Church last evening was not very successful, in spite of the therough advertising given it by M. de Trobriand in the morning papers. Only about five hundred people were present. The duet in which M. de Trobrand was to sing was omitted, a solo by Alajmo taking the place. The proceeds are to go to the family of the

MAYOR'S OFFICE. -- Mayor Tiemana carely leaves his office before 4 o'clock, p. m., and the clocks are generally busy until a later hour. During the forencou, yesterday, two cases of mysterious appearance of young women were reported to his Honor. One of the roam women recently arrived from Germany with b brother, and both took lodgings at a German Hotel in the First Ward. The bar-keeper of the establishment acted toward the young woman in a manner that exto be careful. A day or two since the young woman went to an intelligence-office in Greenwich seek employment, and has not since been beard from by her brother and friends, who finally made know the facts at the City-Hall. The keeper of the intelligence-office was sent for, and after much cross-question ing stated that the missing woman was taken from his place by a n an who represented himself to be a con-stable from Brooklyn, and that he had seen neither party since. He described the appearance of the man by whom the girl was taken away, and the descrip answered that of the bar-keeper alluded to. The Mayor thought that both the bar-keeper and intelligence-office man knew more about the affair than they seemed wiling to answer, and said he would imprison them both unless the girl was forthcoming; and thus the matter was temporarily disposed of.

The other mysterious disappearance was that of Miss Jane Morrow, a deaf and dumb girl, aged sixtees years. Miss Morrow, yesterday, accompanied her sister, Mrs. Ruoff, of No. 220 East Eleventh street, a shopping in Broadway. Mrs. R. went into a store near Tenth street a few moments, leaving her sister outside, and on returning Miss Morrow was nowhere to be found. The missing girl is described as one of much personal attraction; of dark complexion, black hair and black eys, and about five feet three inches in hight. Police were sent in search of her.

Two maniages were consummated by Mayor Tiemann during the day-one between Courad Schus, widower, aged 46, and Mrs. Louisa Oith, aged 45. The other happy pair were Charles Winters, a native of Germany, aged 30, and Susan Farley, a native of Ireland, aged 21. The bridegroom, a little man of stout build wore a short blue jacket, and the bride, who was rosy and red, had on a thick woollen shawl of foreign make. It was quite evident that they had just co over in the same ship.

BUSINESS AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.-The stream of complainants and office-seekers continues undiminished at the quarters of the new Mayor, and he will be obliged to restrict his daily levee for these indiscrims nate calls to certain hours, in order to attend to his regular official duty. It was thought at first that the number of these visitants would gradually diminish; but this not being the case, the Mayor should allot two or three hours in the middle of the day for the public, and then devote himself to the business proper of the city. There is enough to be done in the way of diminishing the taxes, watching the course of legislation, and initiating, if such a thing is possible, a reform in our City Government, to absorb every available hour, and too much time need not be spent in answering candidates for the police and all sorts of place-hunters. When these gentry knew the hours when they can hand in their applications, everything will go on moothly.

JOHN STREET METHODEST CHURCH .- A meeting of he corporators of this Church was called for last evenng, to take into consideration the legal difficulties in hich they have been for some time past involved; but owing to the brief and limited notice given, but very few of the parties interested were in attendance; or which reason, after organizing. an adjournment unil next Monday evening at 8 o'clock was moved and

LIGHT GUARD.-An election was held on Wednesday evening, at the armory of this company, for the purpose of electing a captain, made vacant by the rethe unanimous choice of John R. Garland, esq., whose military education was received at West Point. The meeting was a large one and very enthusiastic. Col. Le Gal of the 55th Regiment, of which command the Light Guard are a part, presided.

The Woman's Protective Emigration Society forwarded by the Eric Railroad a party of sixty young women last evening to homes in Joliet, Bloomington and Springfield, Illinois. There were over a hundred applicants on the Society's books, but the funds were insufficient to send that number away, and very many of them remain in a state of extreme destitution to

THE RUSS PAVEMENT IN BROADWAY .- The special Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen consisting of Ald, Boole, Adams and Lyons, met in the City Library yesterday, for the purpose of receiving such suggestions and propositions as might be pre-sented for obviating the difficulties of travel over the Russ pavement in Broadway. Mr. Barkley, President of the Knickerbocker Stage Company, first presented his plan; which consists in beveling one end side of each stone to such an extent as will form groove I inches wide at the surface around each, and the same depth at the deepest point; leaving the carriage wheels to increase these grooves by chipping of the edges of the stones, not so beveled. The groove so formed, it is estimated, would stand for ten to afteen years, without further outlay, and the work, it is thought could be done for \$1 per square yard. This plan appeared to be very favorably received both by

Mr. W. F. Kidney, who were present.

Mr. W. F. Kidney, who was employed in putting down the Russ pavement, proposed, for the second time, to take up the Russ pavements, plit the stones, and then relay them, previously giving the ston such a shape that they could not come very close together with a view of affording a better footing for the horses. Mr. Kidney remarked that he had, on a previous occasion offerded to do the work in this manner for \$1 50 per square yard.

The Committee then adjourned subject to call of the Chairman, in order to give others an opportunity of making suggestions or propositions to do the work.

A COUNTRYMAN SWINDLED .- A drover from Yelse County, N. Y., yesterday morning fell in with a man whose appearance was countrified and familiar, and who represented himself as engaged in forwarding produce. The two took a stroll together, and as they passed by No. 119 Nassau street countryman number two met an acquaintance who wanted to pay him some money, and tendered him a \$100 bill. Not being able to change it, he asked the drover if he could let him have \$15 for a single minute while he went up stairs to make out the bill. The drever handed out the money, and the other two went up stairs. After waiting long enough, as he supposed, for them to do the business, he began to suspect a swindle and sent for a policeman Policeman came, but the parties had doubtless passed out of the rear of the building into Theater-alley. kentryman doesn't wish to have his name publish lest his neighbors should hear how he was taken in.

THE TICKET SWINDLERS .- General Superintendent Tailmaige a few days ago canses to be pested, in com-